FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN LEZHE

AU301548 Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 30 (ATA) -- The people of Lezhe, north Albania, celebrated the 74th anniversary of the proclamation of the national independence and 42nd anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, and the triumph of the people's revolution in an enthusiastic atmosphere.

In their celebrations for the November 28 and 29 festivities the people of Lezhe were also joined yesterday by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia. He was received with great love by working people and leading cadres of the party and state power in the district. Comrade Ramiz Alia met cordially with the people, who applauded and cheered for the party.

"On such days of festivities, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, we honour and bow with profound respect to the memorable deed of our renaissance patriots, who at a very difficult period made all-out efforts to ensure the national independence of the homeland, we recall the unrivalled heroism of our glorious partisans, of our martyrs who spared nothing to bring this happy life today. We also honour today the outstanding vanguard fighters, the people of new Albania, workers, cooperativists, and intellectuals, who have dedicated all their energies to the lofty cause of the socialist construction and march faster than time".

Being accompanied by the leading cadres of the party and state power in the district, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the graves of the war martyrs. He met cordially with members and relatives of the martyrs' families, with patriots and war veterans.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party he laid a wreath at the monument commemorating the deed of the martyrs. Then in one of the halls of the "Manush Alimani" house of culture and folk creativity Comrade Ramiz Alia met with communists, cadres, veterans, outstanding workers and cooperativists.

After expressing his greetings to those present and through them to all the inhabitants of this district on the November 28 and 29 celebrations, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out among others the great importance of these marked events and the contribution of the people of Lezhe to the struggles for freedom and national independence, to the antifascist national liberation war and to the socialist construction of the country. After speaking about the successes achieved in all the fields of life over the years of the people's state power under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, about the atmosphere of enthusiasm and high mobilisation which has burst out all over the country following the 9th party congress, he expressed his conviction that by relying on their own forces the working people of Lezhe District and the entire country will find new ways to carry into life the ideas of the 9th congress of the party.

After expressing the joy of the communists and the working people of Lezhe district for the presence of Comrade Ramiz Alia in their celebrations, the first secretary of the District Party Committee Hiqmet Cuka promised that the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the intelligentsia of this district will always work with a creative spirit and a method of action to carry into life the magnificent tasks of the 9th congress of the party.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia visited the memorial building of the tomb of our national hero Gjergj Kastrioti Skenderbeg, which also commemorates the Lezhe Assembly convened on March 2, 1944 under his leadership and reflects symbolically the 25 main battles of Skenderbeg.

On the occasion of the November 28 and 29 celebrations, the party committee and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Lezhe District organized in the afternoon a solemn meeting in the "Manush Alimani" house of culture and folk creativity.

The entry of Comrade Ramiz Alia into the hall was received with enthusiasm and the cheers "The Party of Labour", "Party, Enver-We Are Always Ready".

The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Hiqmet Cuka.

The speech on the occasion was made by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Dode Gjika.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia. His speech was listened attentively and was often punctuated by the acclamations for the party.

Then the amateur artists of "Ciftelia" ensemble gave a beautiful artistic programme.

After the concert Comrade Ramiz Alia, together with communists, veterans, workers, cooperativists, members and relatives of the martyrs, families went to a hunting lodge where they had a joyful dinner given by the party committee and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district on occasion of the November celebrations. Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted those present and wished them joys in their life, greater successes in work, health and happiness.

LEADERS ATTEND ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN TIRANA

AU291515 Tirana ATA in English 0922 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- On occasion of November 28 and 29, the 74th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the country and the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the triumph of the people's revolution, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front and the Party Committee of Tirana District, organized a solemn meeting at the Opera and Ballet Theater in Tirana on November 28.

Attending were workers of work and production centers, cooperativists, heroes of the people and socialist labour, deputies and counsellors, members and relatives of martyrs' families, military men, representatives of the departments, institutions and mass organizations, young boys and girls, etc.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of Tirana District party committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chief of the General Staff of the Army, Comrade Kico Mustaqi; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People Council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Shefqet Peci; the members of the Central Committee of the party, Pilo Peristeri, Haki Toska, Haxhi Lleshi, and Piro Koleka, [and other] members of the CC of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

The solemn meeting was declared open by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti.

Comrade Kico Mustaqi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chief of the General Staff of the Army, made the speech on the occasion.

CELIKU UNVEILS BUST OF HOXHA IN TROPOJE DISTRICT

AU291714 Tirana ATA in English 1134 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- On occasion of November 28 and 29 celebrations, the bust of the glorious and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, was inaugurated in the "Enver Hoxha" Agricultural Cooperative of Bujan, Tropoje District, on November 28.

On this occasion, a meeting was organized in the center of Bujan village.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, and other comrades. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hajredin Celiku uncovered the bronze bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

MYFTIU ATTENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY RALLY IN VLORE

AU291542 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- In the atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and the work to put into life the historic decisions of the 9th congress of the party, the people of Vlore District celebrated on November 28 the 74th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence. Thousands of inhabitants of the hero city were gathered in the historic Square of the Flag to attend the activities that would be conducted on occasion of this marked event.

Present was also the representative of the Central Committee of the party and of the Council of Ministers, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu.

The traditional ceremony of raising the flag was organised in the obelisk near the monument of independence. [passage omitted]

DISTRICT ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR NOV

AU011626 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 30 November carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Durres District: 57 enterprises have pre-fulfilled the 11-month plan (1430 GMT 24 November).

In a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, the collective of the Metallurgical Combine in Elbasan reports that the 10-month plan was overfulfilled by 27 million leks (1900 GMT 2 November).

The Gogo Nushi nitrate-ammonium plant in Fier District has exceeded its 10-month plan target by 3 million leks (1900 GMT 2 November) and 46 enterprises fulfilled the 11-month plan (1900 GMT 30 November).

Gjirokaster District fulfilled its 1 January-20 November plan 100 percent (1430 GMT 25 November).

Kolonje District prefulfilled its 11-month industrial production plan on 15 November (1430 GMT 24 November) and exceeded its 11-month plan target by 4 million leks (1430 GMT 29 November).

Kukes District exceeded its 11-month plan by 1 percent (1430 GMT 28 November).

Librazhd District overfulfilled its 10-month plan by 3 percent and has noted a 5-percent productivity increase over the stipulated target (0700 GMT 5 November).

Lushnje District fulfilled its 10-month plan with 3 million leks worth of products over and above the target (1700 GMT 1 November).

Mat District fulfilled its 1 January-15 November plan 104.5 percent (1430 GMT 17 November).

Permet District fulfilled its 10-month general industrial plan on 16 October (1430 GMT 1 November).

Pogradec District: The 10-month plan has been overfulfilled by 9 million leks (0700 GMT 5 November) and the 11-month plan prefulfilled, expecting to produce goods worth an additional 9.4 million leks by the end of November (1430 GMT 26 November).

Puke District overfulfilled its 10-month plan by 6 million leks and 2 weeks ahead of time (1700 GMT 2 November).

Shkoder District: Twenty collectives are already working for the December account and the net incomes of enterprises has been exceeded by 21 million leks, compared with a total annual commitment of 20 million leks overfulfillment; the cost reduction target has also been exceeded by 2.3 million leks (1430 GMT 25 November). Ten collectives, including the Vau i Dejes plant and the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power plant in Koman have already prefulfilled their annual plans (1430 GMT 26 November).

Skrapar District fulfilled its 10-month plan a week earlier and produced goods worth 1.3 million leks over and above the plan (1700 GMT 1 November).

Tropoje District exceeded its industrial production plan for the 1 January-20 November period by 8 percent (1430 GMT 21 November) and overfulfilled its 11-month plan by 11 percent (1430 GMT 30 November).

LEADERS ATTEND SFRY NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU281715 Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 28 Nov 86

["Reception To Mark Yugoslavia's National Day" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Ilija Djukic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Yugoslav Embassy on the occasion of the national day of his country.

The reception was attended by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Miko Grigorov, vice-president of the State Council, members of the government, leaders of public-political and mass organizations and representatives of cultural unions.

The reception was also attended by heads and members of diplomatic missions. The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

TANCHEV ARRIVES IN SYRIA, BEGINS TALKS

AU301919 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, November 30 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.), arrived today on an official working visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Mr Petur Tanchev opened official talks with Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The first vice president of the State Council will also visit Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic and Cyprus.

Meets With Khaddam

AU012041 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Damascus, December 1 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, and Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, stressed in their talks today in the Bulgarian People's solidarity with the Syrian people's struggle against Zionism and noted the great significance of the Soviet peace proposals announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik summit. Both countries support these proposals and believe that they point to the only correct approach to the elimination of the nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space.

The plots against Syria's independent development will not succeed, stated Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Syria opposes all attempts at finding a separatist solution of the Middle East crisis without the involvement of all Arab peoples.

The Syrian vice president assessed highly Bulgaria's consistent policy aimed at strengthening peace and good-neighbor relations in the Balkans and at turning this part of the world into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and her principled approach to the Middle East issue. Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed his country's support for the calling of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested states.

Mr Petur Tanchev had a meeting with Mr Mahmud al-Zu'bi chairman of the People's Council of Syria. Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Mustafa al-Aied, [spelling as received], chairman of the General Union of Syrian Farmers, signed a protocol on the broadening of the contacts and cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the General Union of Syrian Farmers.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PZPR'S CZYREK 1 DECEMBER

AU011840 Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 1 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Worker's Party (PUWP), who is visiting this country at the head of a delegation for the second session of the Joint Interparty Commission of the BCP and the PUWP.

Mr. Jozef Czyrek spoke of the work of the commission and of the agreements that were reached. Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed the great importance of the tasks set forth by the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP and of the 10th Congress of the PUWP, for the further upgrade development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, between Bulgaria and Poland. He emphasised the importance of the commission in the carrying out of these tasks.

The second session of the Joint Interparty Commission of the BCP and the PUWP was held here today. It was chaired by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the PUWP.

The commission viewed the implementation of the agreements reached at the first session. The great importance of the decisions made at the meeting between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski for the development of the all around Bulgaro-Polish relations was stressed at the session.

The session examined the development of the contacts between local party organizations and the development of the direct cooperation between economic and scientific organizations from the two countries. Special attention was paid to the acceleration of the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and Poland in compliance with the tasks set forth by the 13th BCP Congress and the 10th Congress of the PUWP. The commission stressed the need of an increase in the efficiency of the party work aiming to improve the cooperation in all spheres by the use of new, modern forms and methods of cooperation. The commission adopted guidelines for the further deepening of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the PUWP, between Bulgaria and Poland.

Further Details

LD020005 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 1 Dec 86

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Zrobik]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 1 -- The PUWP-BCP inter-party joint committee held its second meeting here today under the chairmanship of Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and BCP CC Secretary Dimitur Stanishev.

The meeting evaluated the implementation of decisions taken by the first meeting and it stressed the tremendous impact of the decisions, reached at the meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov, in the field of developing all-round Polish-Bulgarian relations. The committee agreed on the directions for further intensification in the relations of brotherly friendship and cooperation of both parties.

Jozef Czyrek was received by BCP CC general secretary, president of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov who spoke of the active and concrete activities of Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian working people for the cause of implementing the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Jozef Czyrek presented the all-round activities of Polish communists and working people who fulfill the tasks mapped out by the 10th PUWP Congress towards accelerating the social-economic development of People's Poland. The two stressed that relations between the PUWP and the BCP, as well as those between People's Poland and Bulgaria, are developing favourably in all fields.

BRIEFS

YORDANOV MEETS SOVIET ACADEMICIAN -- Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, received yesterday Academician Vitaliy Kostomarov, director of the Aleksandr Sergeyevich Pushkin Russian Language Institute. The conversation took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 86 p 6 AU]

USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING -- Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, yesterday received Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The guest is visiting Bulgaria as the leader of the Soviet delegation to the international meeting of representatives of organizations for friendship with the Soviet Union from the socialist countries to popularize Russian language studies in the friendship societies' activities. The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 86 p 6 AU]

INDRA MEETS WITH ROMANIAN DELEGATION 10 NOV

AU260952 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Welcome for Deputies From the Romanian SR; Guests Received by Alois Indra"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian SR, led by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the RCP's Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, arrived in Czechoslovakia by air on 10 November for an official friendly visit.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, which was decorated with the state flags of the two countries, the Romanian deputies were welcomed by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. The welcome ceremony was also attended by Jan Marko, Dalibor Hanes, and Deputy Chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera; by Alois Hula, deputy chairman of the Chamber of the People; by CSSR Deputy Premier Miroslav Toman; by Deputy Chairperson of the Czech National Council Marie Jarosova; and by other representatives.

Romanian Ambassador to CSSR Cornel Panzaru was also present.

In the afternoon of the same day Comrade Alois Indra received the delegation in the presence of Jan Marko, Delibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, Zbynek Zalman, Jozef Simuth, Alois Hula, and other representatives of our top body of representatives.

Ambassador Cornel Panzaru was also present on the occasion.

In a cordial talk Alois Indra briefed the Romanian deputies on the domestic political situation in our country, and particularly on the Czechoslovak working people's effort to fulfill the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The conclusions are fully reflected in the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan which will be discussed, in the form of a law, by the joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers at the beginning of December. Of course, the exacting tasks of the 5-year program demand a structural reorganization of our economy, a far speedier introduction of the results of scientific-technical development into practice, and also changes in the management and planning system. This is also affirmed by the results achieved during the past 10 months, which show that, on the whole, the plan indexes as regards quantity are being fulfilled, whereas the qualitative aspect of the production process continues to be unsatisfactory. The CSSR Federal Assembly chairman also pointed out the need to continue developing and deepening socialist democracy and the citizens' political upbringing. He then mentioned the ways in which the Federal Assembly wants to improve its legislative and control activities in the new election period, and noted its foreign policy activities. In the first place, they are oriented toward developing contacts with the parliaments of socialist countries; however, intensive and beneficial contacts also exist with the parliaments of many other states on all continents.

In its foreign policy, Alois Indra then said, Czechoslovakia attaches great significance to the effort to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and to support the Soviet Union's peace proposals; and it is actively striving to consolidate peace and understanding between nations. We are following with interest the course of the current Vienna meeting, which affirms that the world after Reykjavik is really different from what it was before, even though the danger of war has far from been removed.

We appraise the Czechoslovak-Romanian relations very positively, Alois Indra concluded. We are interested in their further development, the basic impulses for which are provided by the meetings and talks of our top representatives, Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu. Mutual cooperation will be further expanded, in keeping with the recently signed trade agreement for the next 5 years; in it the emphasis lies on production cooperation and on the exchange of scientific-technical knowledge. [passage omitted]

Comrade Alois Indra gave a festive dinner in honor of the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian SR.

It was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jondrich Polednik; by Jan Marko, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, Zbynek Zalman, Jozef Simuth, Alois Hula, and Miroslav Toman; by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek; by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee, by Marie Jarosova; and by other representatives of our political and public life.

Ambassador Cornel Panzaru was also present.

The dinner took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

ROHLICEK, URBAN MEET PRC ELECTRONICS MINISTER

LD290434 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 28 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today Chinese Minister of the Electronics Industry Li Tieying, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed cooperation between the two countries in electrical engineering, science and technology and production, as well as impetuses for further cooperation in this sphere.

Later in the day, the Chinese minister was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

Their talks focused on the extension of cooperation between the two countries in economy, mainly in electrical engineering.

ROHLICEK HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR BANK OFFICIAL

LD290425 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt] First Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received Mikhail Zotov, chairman of the management of the All-Union Investment Bank of the USSR, in Prague today. They discussed investment project construction in the two countries and issues connected with improving management and planning of the national economy. They also spoke about the further development of credit relations and Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in banking. [passage omitted]

HAMAN ON MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES

AU260506 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 86 pp 1 2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jaroslav Simek: "The Modernization and Reconstruction of Poldi SONP Kladno Continues; Watershed in the Development of the Enterprise"]

[Excerpts] Kladno (Our correspondent) -- Last Saturday [8 November] has become an important watershed in the development of Poldi SONP [Spojene Ocelarny, Narodni Podnik -- United Steel Works, National Enterprise] Kladno, our largest enterprise producing high-quality steels. In the morning hours, they put into test operation here a medium-fine [stredojemna] rolling mill, which concludes the extensive construction of the new enterprise in Drin. The festive meeting of the builders of this project of Kladno steelworkers was attended by a party and state delegation, headed by Josef Haman, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It also consisted of Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee; Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle; and Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul. [passage omitted]

Josef Haman, who addressed the meeting, stressed, among other things, the importance of the automated medium-fine rolling mill as the final project of the extensive process of the enterprise's reconstruction and modernization, which will significantly contribute to a better valorization [zhodnocovani] of metals and to enhancing the utility value of metallurgical products -- especially for the engineering sector. When he spoke about one of the important tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress -- the intensification of metallurgy -- he stressed the necessity to continue modernizing additional metallurgy operations and, at the same time, halting production on obsolete equipment which involve heavy manual work, on equipment whose productive life is already over and which does not ensure the necessary performance, capacities, and technical-economic parameters. At the 17th CPCZ Congress, we noted that the gradual modernization of Czechoslovak metallurgy made it possible in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period to close down, for example, 13 open-hearth furnaces, 10 obsolete rolling trains, and 3 coking batteries. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, the extent of the liquidation of obsolete equipment must be even greater. At the same time, Josef Haman added, in contrast to the closed down metallurgy operations and enterprises in the West, modernization and reconstruction of metallurgy operations in our socialist society do not cause our metallurgy workers concern about unemployment, the loss of the possibility to assert themselves in society through work, but rid them of previous back-breaking work. [passage omitted]

"In all sectors we must do everything to fulfill well the demanding tasks of this year's plan, of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. More than ever before, we must urge all working people to correctly comprehend them, and participate in ensuring them actively and with awareness. In unity with the solution of material problems and tasks -- in the interest of coping with them -- we must, in the spirit of the resolutions of the 17th party congress, also make basic progress in working out measures aimed at perfecting the entire system of planning and management of the national economy, at gradually restructuring our economic mechanism in accordance with the needs of intensification and the acceleration of socioeconomic development." [passage omitted]

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE ASSESSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU260948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The third session of the SED Central Committee opened in Berlin today.

The report of the Politburo was delivered by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR's State Planning Commission, reported on the 5-year draft plan for the development of the GDR's national economy in the years 1986-90 and on the 1987 national economic plan.

The debate on both items on the agenda began.

The Central Committee session will continue on 21 November.

Politburo Report

LD202053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 20 Nov 86

["From the Report of the Politburo to the Third Session of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- It is noted in the report of the Politburo to the third session of the Central Committee, delivered by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, that the party has performed great work for the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy tasks resolved by the 11th congress since the previous session on 13 June 1986. The further shaping of the developed socialist society and the initiative-rich struggle for safeguarding world peace determine in their reciprocal interrelationship the content and forms of the SED's activity.

As an inseparable component of the socialist community, in firm alliance with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, we have been striving to counter a further exacerbation of the international situation and to make a constructive contribution to its amelioration.

The participants in the Moscow working meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of socialist countries which are CEMA member-states supported the principled position of the Soviet Union in Reykjavik. They stressed the need to intensify joint efforts in the interests of the struggle for the elimination of nuclear arms and the reduction of conventional ones, for the consolidation of peace and of international security.

The leading representatives of the fraternal parties discussed the main problems of developing and perfecting cooperation between the socialist countries and opportunities for a more complete unfolding of socialism's creative potential.

The Central Committee Politburo has fully approved the extraordinarily significant results of the meeting and issued the appropriate instructions for the implementation of the stipulations made.

It is stated that the international situation is still complicated and very tense and characterized by the activity of contrasting tendencies of development. The dangers emanating from the course of confrontation and arms build-up and from the Star Wars plans of governing circles in the United States and NATO have not been banished. They are proving to be the main obstacle to peace and disarmament. But the fact cannot be overlooked that new and significant forces which advocate peace are increasing their influence in the international arena. The peoples are raising their voices more and more insistently for peace and peaceful coexistence. The call for a coalition of reason and realism is meeting with an ever larger response among the politicians of the nonsocialist world.

The Politburo, conscious of the increased responsibility of the SED and the state, has performed hard work to fulfill the task set by the congress -- to do everything to contribute to reducing the danger of war, to do everything to ensure that war will never emanate from German soil, but only peace.

Closely allied with the Soviet Union and all other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR is standing unshakeably at the side of those forces in the world which are determined to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind. We agree with all those who believe that there is a need to ensure the survival of mankind.

In this matter, words are not enough. For this reason, the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact put forward this year a series of extraordinarily significant proposals for arms reduction and disarmament. After the far-reaching proposals from the Soviet Union on 15 January for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, at its Budapest session on 10-11 June 1986, directed an appeal to the NATO states and the other European countries for a reduction of armed forces and of conventional armaments. With these initiatives, the socialist states have at their disposal a complex program for the reduction of every type of weapon in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, and for effective supervision of these steps.

In August, the Soviet Union gave a further sign of its goodwill. For the third time, it extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests.

The realism of these far-reaching disarmament proposals from the socialist countries, and the prior concessions of the Soviet Union, are meeting with an extraordinary response and increasing support in world public opinion.

Since the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in November last year, it has not been possible to achieve substantial results in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on disarmament questions. As we all know, this was not the fault of the Soviet Union. The party has an even better assessment, therefore, of the courageous initiative of our friend and comrade Mikhail Gorbachev for the meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at Reykjavik, which was aimed at facilitating concrete negotiating results, the report goes on.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, and the GDR Council of State, and Council of Ministers evaluated the meeting at Reykjavik as a political event which has outstanding significance in the battle against the arms race and for the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Reykjavik showed that concrete agreements would have been possible. However, the historic chance remained unused, since the U.S. Administration refused to renounce its Star Wars program and thus to give up the dangerous and pointless striving for military-strategic superiority. No reasonable human being understands why the arms race should be extended into space, if it is realistic to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth through mutual agreements under strict supervision.

It is not the Star Wars plans, disguised as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), but rather effective disarmament that is the protection and shield of life. If, in the Geneva declaration of intent between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan of November 1985, it was agreed that the aim of the summit talks was to prevent the militarization of space, to end the arms race on earth, and to renounce the striving after military superiority, what is the purpose of the United States' adherence to SDI and the unrestrained continuation of nuclear tests?

In the joint statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers, it was stressed that "a new stage has now begun in the battle to prevent a nuclear inferno." It is therefore a requirement of the moment to do everything, together with all forces of realism, in order to bring about a basic change from the arms race to arms limitation and disarmament, from confrontation to detente and cooperation.

The SED Central Committee again stressed the need to intensify political dialogue, contacts, and negotiations from now on. This is the only way still to achieve everything which was within sight at Reykjavik. The will of the nations and states must be expresed still more clearly in order to open the path to reason.

The strengthening of socialism is and remains decisive for the prospects of peace and progress. In the foreground are the safeguarding of the stability of every socialist country, the guaranteeing of a high dynamism of economic and social development, and a higher effectiveness of cooperation.

After the significant participation of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in the 11th SED Congress, Erich Honecker's meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on 3 October made it clear that friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are developing very successfully, the report says.

The unveiling of the Thaelmann monument in Moscow and the subsequent discussion of topical issues, in which the chairmen of the DKP and the SEW, Herbert Mies and Horst Schmitt, took part, demonstrated the shared nature of the struggle of German and Soviet communists in history and at the present time.

The agreements between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev have far-reaching importance for the all-round development of relations between the two parties and states, and are of high benefit for the two peoples. On the basis of full agreement on the basic issues of the international situation and of socialist construction, the two parties will continue their cooperation and the mutual exchange of views and experience.

Outstanding international significance is attached to the official friendship visits which Erich Honecker paid last month to the Mongolian People's Republic, the DPRK, and the PRC. The visits served the dynamic expansion of relations with these three socialist countries of Asia in the interests of strengthening socialism, safeguarding world peace, and cooperation among all socialist states.

We regard it as particularly important that the problem of peace and security in Asia, as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, is being tackled as a whole package, the report states. The GDR supports the initiatives of socialist countries of this continent, which are directed at this, the DPRK's proposals to transform the Korean Peninsula into a zone of peace, and the forward-looking actions of other Asian states which are characterized by responsibility for peace.

Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to the PRC is an event to which historic significance can, with complete justification, be attributed. It was the first visit by the highest representative of the GDR to the PRC. As a result of it a new stage in relations between our parties, states, and peoples was initiated, it is stressed in the report.

As a result of the visit, the continuation and deepening of party relations and concrete measures for the exchange of delegations and experiences and for cooperation between the party institutes were agreed upon.

Sober analysis of the current international situation shows, the report goes on to say, that in view of the real danger of a world war conducted with nuclear weapons, the policy of peaceful coexistence established by Lenin has achieved a new dimension. Although this policy has always been the most favorable opportunity for the socialist states to shape relations with the states of the other system, it has now become the only tenable form for the existence of relations between states with differing social orders. Peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders does not of course do away with the struggle and competition between socialism and imperialism, or the historic conflict between the classes. It is, however, of decisive importance that the irreconcilable ideological and social contradictions are not transferred to international relations and in no event settled by military means.

The report says that the world is increasingly recognizing that despite differing and contradictory political and ideological standpoints, we must learn to live with one another. The nuclear and space age requires that we get along well with each other. From this logically emerges the need to find new forms and procedures in relations between the systems, states, and regions to secure peace and to solve other global problems. The most reactionary and aggressive circles, allied with the military industrial complex of imperialism, oppose this. As a result of this and despite all the manipulation of public opinion in the West, the contradiction between the overwhelming majority of mankind, which is interested in peace, and the numerically small but powerful, extremely aggressive and extremely militarist grouping of imperialism, which regards a war as winnable and persuable and is preparing it, emerges more and more clearly. Today even increasingly broad circles of the monopoly bourgeoisie understand that a military conflict between socialism and imperialism would mean the end. They understand that in a nuclear inferno there would be no more profits. They also sense that the material preparations for a nuclear war increasingly undermine the capitalist reproduction process.

We regard it as a decisive task to contribute toward reducing the danger of war and together with all forces of goodwill, including dialogue with personalities from the most varied political orientations in the West, to search for ways to prepare the ground for this.

The socialist concept for a comprehensive system of international security marks out a broad framework for political dialogue and cooperation, the report continues.

At the forefront of this are, of course, the questions of arms limitation and disarmament, the prevention of the militarization of space. But we are also consistently pursuing the goal of consolidating international security through the further shaping of cooperation in the political and economic fields, the field of environmental protection, the combatting of international terrorism, and the solving of humanitarian questions.

The talks held by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the other members of the party leadership, the members of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers with leading politicians and representatives of the economy of capitalist countries fall within this framework.

Erich Honecker's state visit to the Kingdom of Sweden in June this year and his talks with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson were marked by the wish of both sides to make a contribution to reducing the danger of nuclear war and to securing a lasting peace. There was far-reaching agreement in international questions and regarding increased cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields, the report says.

The official visit by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in September again proved, in the tense and complicated international situation, the vigor of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders. Both statesmen agreed that the political dialogue based on reason and realism must be continued and intensified.

On the basis of an agreement reached during the talks between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman and the Belgian prime minister, consultations are taking place between the Foreign Ministries of the GDR and Belgium on the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR to form a zone free of chemical weapons and on the overall nature of a ban on chemical weapons, the report says. Commitments were also made on expanding bilateral economic and scientific-technological relations.

As a result of the state visit by President Khristo Sartzetakis of the Hellenic Republic to the GDR, the political dialogue between the two countries at the highest level experienced a significant continuation. This notably consistent dialogue is marked by the common desire to do everything to contribute to improving the international situation and to securing peace.

More and more responsible politicians in Western Europe are seeking feasible paths of reducing military and political confrontation in Europe, consolidating security and expanding and strengthening cooperation in a sensible balancing of interests with the socialist states.

Particularly in the light of Reykjavik, the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe is proof of the possibility, despite all the continuing contradictions and differences of opinion, of achieving concrete agreements in the questions of war and peace which accord with the interests of all involved. As a result of the Stockholm document, a feasible compromise, an important step has been made to reduce the danger of the outbreak of war. It is now necessary to maintain and expand the potential for trust achieved in Stockholm through conscientious implementation of the final document and to take new steps toward military detente.

The report then recalls that in 1983 the GDR agreed with Olof Palme's proposal to create a nuclear-weapons-free corridor on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. At that time, Erich Honecker called on the government of the FRG to enter into negotiations about the creation of such a corridor. The FRG Government at that time reacted negatively. However, this idea met with great international response. It is closely connected with the efforts of realistic forces in other regions of Europe -- for example in Northern Europe and the Balkans -- to create nuclear-weapons-free zones. After the agreement achieved with the SPD in June last year on a framework for the creation of a chemical-weapons-free-zone in Europe, Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt agreed in September 1985 to set up a joint working group of the SED and the SPD. The working group then worked out "Basic Guidelines for a Nuclear-Weapons-Free Corridor in Central Europe" and presented these at an international press conference in Bonn on 21 October 1986.

This renewed joint initiative by the two parties is vigorously welcomed by the socialist countries, by socialist and social democratic parties, by democratic parties, movements, and personages all over the world as a concrete contriubtion to the promotion of the idea of eliminating all nuclear weapons.

The CPCZ officially jointed the initiative of the SED and the SPD for the creation of a nuclear-weapons-free corridor with a statement from CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak on 23 October 1986 and is continuing the fight for the propogation and realization of the initiative together with us, the report goes on.

At the gala event for the 69th anniversary of Red October, Yegor Ligachev stated that the USSR attaches fundamental importance to the joint proposal of the SED and the SPD to create a nuclear-weapons-free corridor in Europe on both sides of the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries.

The initiative taken up by the CEMA states to establish official relations between CEMA and the EC fits in consistently with socialist European policy.

The work of the leading representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania for peace and disarmament is receiving ever greater international attention. The "Declaration of Mexico" made by them in August this year met with a positive reception worldwide. Erich Honecker paid tribute to this initiative as an outstanding contribution in the efforts of all peace-loving forces to bring about a change for the better in international relations.

At the 11th SED Congress, we paid tribute to the importance of the Movement of Nonaligned States, the report goes on. The course and results of the eighth summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned states at Harare in September this year confirmed the ever more active and significant influence of the nonaligned states on international relations in favor of peace, disarmament, and development. In the "Harare Appeal for Disarmament," the fight for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear war is described as the principal task of our time.

The nonaligned states demand the recasting of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis with the aim of creating a new international economic order, and of overcoming underdevelopment. The GDR supports this demand most emphatically, it is stressed in the report.

More and more importance is attached to the continent of Latin America on the world political scene. The political face of the majority of states is progressively changing. The states in this continent are seeking to realize their very own national interests. They are showing resistance to the dangers conjured up by the imperialist policy of large-scale armament and confrontation and are defending themselves against the hegemony of the United States and the policy connected with this of plundering and protectionism by international finance and monopoly groups.

In accordance with the decisions of the 11th party congress, the GDR has, in recent months, always raised its voice in places where imperialism tramples on the interests and rights of peoples and states by interfering in sovereign affairs, creating and stirring up tensions and conflicts which put peace in danger, the report goes on.

The meeting between Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Berlin in September this year was characterized by the support of our states for the respecting of international law, and by our solidarity with the victims of imperialist threats, interference, and the use of force, it is stated. The two statesmen expressed their deep concern at the aggravation at the conflict situation in this area. They stated their full support for all efforts to bring about a just political regulation of problems in Central America. Each people, Erich Honecker stressed, has the right to choose its path of political, economic, and social development, freely and without interference.

In the spirit of the shared goals and ideals, of the struggle of the peoples for peace, for national and social liberation, for socialism and communism, the SED has developed its relations with the communist and workers parties further. Intensive cooperation with the parties of the fraternal socialist countries has been continued.

The exchange of views with delegations from communist and workers parties from capitalist countries facused on international issues, especially the problms of safeguarding peace. We were able to note a high degree of agreement on the causes of the tense international situation and on the need to intensify the struggle for peace. All fraternal parties welcomed and paid tribute to the active, initiative-rich approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states on matters of arms limitation and disarmament, especially the activity of the SED and its general secretary.

In the report, Samora Machel is praised as a great son of the Mozambican people, an outstanding representative of the national liberation movement of Africa and of the Movement of Nonaligned States. He made an outstanding contribution to the struggle of the African peoples for peace and independence, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid.

During a meeting with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, in Berlin in August, Erich Honecker affirmed the solidarity of the SED and the people of the GDR with the struggle of the oppressed masses of the people in South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of an antiracist, unitary, democratic, and peace-loving South Africa.

Our solidarity and support for the peoples of Angola and Mozambique in their struggle, rich in sacrifices, against the interference and aggression of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and of the racist regime of South Africa are unchanged, the report continues.

Reference is made in the report to the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions in Berlin in September, in which 1,014 delegates and guests from 145 countries took part, representing 432 trade union organizations, 301 of which are non-members of the WFTU. The delegations represented 296 million members. In addition, 14 international non-trade union organizations, such as the ILO, the UNESCO, and the World Peace Council, were represented.

In the struggle for ending the arms race on earth and its prevention in space, the intensified activities of the Socialist International deserve respect as an influential political force in the world, it is noted. The 17th Congress of the Socialist International in Lima in June, in which a delegation of observers from the SED took part, affirmed the rejection of the Star Wars plans of the United States and called on the U.S. Government to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests.

The constructive and businesslike dialogue with the socialist and social-democratic parties was served by the visit of the chairmen of the Flemish and Walloon Socialist Party of Belgium, Karel van Miert and Guy Spitaels to the GDR and their meetings with Erich Honecker. Constructive talks took place with the leading representatives of PASOK in Greece and on the occasion of the first official visit by a delegation of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark to Berlin.

The GDR peace movement is playing an extremely initiative-rich role in the social life of our country and in the international arena. On World Peace Day, a delegation embracing representatives of all classes and strata of our people presented the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State with a peace report on the varied activities of the working people in the international UN Peace Year. The peace report proves impressively how deeply rooted is the recognition that a strong socialism makes peace more secure in the thinking and action of the working people of our country.

Concerning GDR-FRG relations the speaker noted: The statement made at the 11th SED Congress that the safeguarding of peace was and remains the decisive issue in relations between the GDR and the FRG as well, has determined the activity of our party in recent months. Again and again we have stressed to the FRG the special responsibility which the two German states carry for guaranteeing peace and for security, as well as for continuation of the detente process in Europe. We have stressed here the agreement mentioned in the joint statement of Comrade Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl on 12 March 1985, that the inviolability of borders and the respecting of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

In a letter to Chancellor Kohl, replying to his letter to the heads of European governments on the question of the safety of nuclear plants, Erich Honecker again pointed out at the end of May 1986 that it is necessary to avert the nuclear threat to the entire world. He stressed the need to liberate Europe and the world completely from nuclear weapons, to prevent the militarization of space, and to end the arms race on earth.

In the period covered by the report, the GDR has also continued and stepped up its constructive policy of dialogue with the FRG aimed at creating a world-wide coalition of reason and realism.

The many meetings held by Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership with leading politicians both from the government parties of the FRG, the CDU, the CSU, and the FDP, with representatives of the economy, and also with representatives of the SPD and the Greens, strengthen us in the belief that in the nuclear and space age there is no alternative to political dialogue. We continue to believe that to talk to one another is 10 times better than to shoot at one another. We want cooperation instead of confrontation, and not only in words.

The meetings with representatives of the government parties served the aim of developing relations between the two German states in such a way as to give an impetus to international events which strengthens peace and detente.

On 16 May 1986 Erich Honecker received Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg and CDU deputy chairman. He agreed that no additional strains must be allowed to be imposed on Europe by the relations between the GDR and the FRG, but that on the contrary they must promote the peaceful coexistence of the European peoples.

At the meetings with Agriculture Minister Kiechle, North Rhine-Westphalian CDU Chairman Biedenkopf, and at the reciprocal visit to Baden-Wuerttemberg by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the talks centered on the GDR's peace initiatives and the expansion of equal, mutually beneficial relations.

In the future, too, the GDR will conduct political dialogue with all political representatives of the FRG who are ready for this and who are guided by reason and goodwill. We proceed from this conviction: The more stable peace is in Europe, the more fruitfully will relations between the two German states be able to develop.

In implementing the Basic Treaty, the GDR has undertaken a series of steps in order, in accordance with the line marked out by the 11th party congress, to further develop state relations with the FRG on the basis of international law. On 6 May, following lengthy and complicated negotiations, a cultural agreement was signed between the GDR and the FRG which is meanwhile proving itself in practice. The positive response to the GDR exhibition "Baroque in Dresden" in the Villa Huegel in Essen is proof of the advantage of cooperation regulated by treaty in this area, too. The negotiations on agreements in the fields of science and technology and environmental protection are being continued.

During Comrade Erich Honecker's talk with Johannes Rau, North Rhine-Westphalian minister-president and SPD deputy chairman, and Oskar Lafontaine, Saarland minister-president and chairman of the Saar SPD, on 7 May 1986, agreement was reached that in view of the complicated international situation it was more necessary than ever for the two German states to work actively for peace, disarmament, and detente.

There was also agreement on questions relating to the securing of peace, disarmament, and detente in the talks held with other SPD politicians, including Hans-Jochen Vogel, Egon Bahr, Peter Glotz, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, Gerhard Schroeder, and Helmut Schmidt.

The fact that a delegation of the SED Central Committee took part for the first time as a guest in the SPD congress in Nuremberg is also an expression of the diverse and useful contacts between the SED and the SPD.

In our discussions with representatives of the SPD, the Greens, the FDP, and the CDU, we have always pointed out that everything must be done to ensure that no additional strains will emanate for the international climate from the relations between the two German states. The continuing support of the governing circles of Bonn for the U.S. Star Wars program, which stands in the way of progress in the sphere of nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe that is desired by all Europeans, does not correspond to the requirements of the times. It would be desirable for sensible and realistic positions to win through among the governing circles of the FRG, so that the FRG can fulfill its duty to peace through positive contributions.

In the domestic policy part of the report, it is stated that a qualitatively new stage in the further formation of the advanced socialist society in the GDR was entered with the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The Politburo can state that it has made good progress in the principal field of battle -- the unity of economic and social policy as the core of its economic strategy with the year 2000 in view. The challenges of the SED's economic strategy and the targets contained in the directive of the 11th party congress concerning the development of the GDR's national economy in the years 1986-90, are becoming the standard of achievement for millions of workers. Part of the broad current of initiatives are the outstanding performances in more than 45,500 youth brigades and 4,900 youth research teams. They are fighting successfully for long-term best performances and for top achievements, in record times, in the development and application of key technologies. By the end of October, produced national income had risen by 4.3 percent. It is of great importance that this increase is for the first time based exclusively on the increase of labor productivity, it is stressed.

The industry combines have made a special contribution to this development. They increased net production by 8.6 percent and labor productivity by 8.8 percent. Thus, for the first time in the history of the GDR, a faster growth in labor productivity has been achieved in comparison to net production in industry as a whole. This favorable development is also taking place in the construction sector. Here, net production rose by 6.2 percent and labor productivity by 7.0 percent. The net production increase over the planned amount totaled 394 million marks. Another fact which shows increasing efficiency is that net production in industry rose considerably faster than goods production, which grew by 4.3 percent. Increasing efficiency is also shown in the combination of greater refining of raw materials and the reduction of productive consumption of economically important energy sources, raw materials, and working materials. This is reflected in the reduction of costs by 1.8 percent in both industry and the construction sector.

It is important for successful progress that the dynamism and efficiency of the national economy were further accelerated along the path of comprehensive intensification. The closer interweaving of science and production contributed decisively toward this. The GDR's intellectual and material potential, and, in particular, scientific-technological capacity, was even more heavily concentrated on the rapid and broad application of key technologies. By the end of October, 24,342 office and personal computers had been manufactured. This is 142 percent more than in the previous year. For solid state integrated circuits, the increase in production was 27 percent, and for optoelectronic semiconductor components it was 19 percent.

In combined equipment for regulation, control, and monitoring, production rose by 19 percent, and for electronic logging instruments, by 37 percent. Production of industrial robots increased by 10 percent. With a present total of 17,210 CAD/CAM work stations, there are now twice as many in operation as at the start of the year. Hundreds of thousands of workers have been and are being further trained to guarantee the highest efficiency and a strong economic growth with these and other key technologies.

As is appropriate to the unity of economic and social policy, the people's material and cultural standard of living was further improved according to plan in the period of the report. The housing construction program was swiftly realized in accordance with the decisions of the 11th party congress. By the end of October, 176,053 homes had been newly built or modernized; this is 6,353 homes more than the plan envisaged for this point in time. Thus, by the end of October, living conditions had improved for 530,000 citizens. For the community facilities attached to these homes, the plan was also fully carried out and overwhelmingly exceeded expectations. Thus, 1,565 classrooms, 114 school sports halls, 15,703 kindergartens, 7,873 places in day nurseries, and 1,600 places in youth clubs were newly created. Furthermore, 1,205 places in old peoples' homes were made available.

Increasing efforts were made to speed up the modernization, reconstruction, and preservation of the value of the available housing stock. The planned construction tasks for the suitable development of Berlin with the 750th anniversary in view were successfully realized, the report continues. This is true for complex housing construction, plans in industry, science and culture, and for the expansion of urban technology and the transportation sector. By the end of October, 26,283 homes had been rebuilt or modernized in the GDR capital, including the social facilities attached to them. Ten years of successful work by the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" play a large part in this. More than 20,000 young construction workers from all areas of the country have set for themselves important targets in the preparation of the 750th anniversary, including the reconstruction of the Friedrichstrasse-Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse which will make the inner city of Berlin even more attactive than before.

Increasing performances in the national economy made rising incomes possible, as well as the stable supply of the population with consumer goods and services. Retail turnover increased by the end of October by 4.2 percent. Thus, the population bought 10.7 percent more radio and television sets, 9.1 percent more shoes and leather goods, 7.2 percent more fabrics and clothing, and 5.0 percent more furniture, leisure goods, and sports articles compared with the same period the previous year.

The economic effectiveness of science and technology were increased, the report continues. Since the start of the year, around 4,300 scientific-technological results became effectively produced in the framework of the state plan for science and technology and of the plans for the combines. The production of newly developed products rose by 12 percent. A new quality of the economic linkage between science and production was developed increasingly. Today 119 combines have relations, based on contracts, with the Academy of Sciences and with universities and colleges in the country.

In agriculture, it was possible to attain a per hectare yield for grain of 46.3 decitonnes and thus to exceed the previous year's record result. The total yield amounts to 11.6 million metric tons. The overfulfillment of the planned yield of 47.8 decitonnes of grain units per hectare by 0.6 decitonnes of grain per hectare under the less favorable vegetation conditions in 1986 makes clear the increased stability and effectiveness of the agricultural production cooperatives, publicly-owned farms, and their cooperation arrangements. The plan for sales of animal products to the state was overfulfilled.

The Politburo has taken a fundamental decision to further improve management, planning, and economic cost accounting. It is aimed, in accordance with democratic centralism, at strengthening the central state management and planning of the national economy and, at the same time, at further raising the individual economic responsibility of the combines. For the accumulation and utilization of resources for the modernization and reequipping of fixed assets, the combines will receive an investment fund to be used on their own responsibility.

In the period of the report, the Politburo devoted great attention to the tasks in foreign trade, it is further noted. Of primary importance were the questions of deepening socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries. The agreements on deepening cooperation in science, technology, and production between the GDR and the Soviet Union are being implemented with determination. The Politburo regards the conclusion of agreements on the development of direct relations between combines, enterprises, and organizations of the GDR and associations, enterprises, and organizations of the USSR, and on the formation of joint collectives of specialists from both countries as an important contribution to the dynamic development of economic relations between the GDR and the USSR.

The report further points out that cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is marked more and more strongly by the requirements of further raising the productivity and effectiveness of the national economies of the two countries through comprehensive intensification. An expression of this is a series of new cooperation agreements in the development and application of key technologies in such areas as microelectronics, technical ceramics, and biotechnology. Based on the agreed direct cooperation in science and production, the bilateral deliveries of microelectronics products will surpass 10 billion marks in the years 1986-90. In trade with the USSR, exports were fulfilled to the level of 101 percent by the end of October. It is of particular importance that the deliveries of raw materials and materials from the USSR are in accordance with agreement and thus ensure supplies to the GDR national economy to a high degree. The GDR has maintained its positions in the markets of the nonsocialist economic area and expanded them further in important sectors through extraordinary achievements in strengthening its export power. Significant export surpluses were also accumulated in 1986.

In September, more than 75,000 citizens began a course at university or technical college, 57,000 of them by direct study. A total of 49,000 graduates successfully concluded their direct study at universities, colleges, and technical colleges. The comrades in the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, the German People's Police, and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior, in the Ministry for State Security, in the customs administration, and in civil defense are reliably and effectively shaping the system of the defense and protection of the socialist fatherland in accordance with the requirements of the present, the report notes.

The report pays tribute to the share of the friendly parties in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. The activity of the Democratic Peasants' Party, the Christian Democratic Union, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the National Democratic Party testifies to the fact that socialism offers every citizen, regardless of social origin, ideology, and religious faith, the opportunity to collaborate actively in shaping a developed socialist society in the GDR. The qualitatively new period in the shaping of the developed socialist society of the GDR demands that the effectiveness of state organs should be further increased at all levels, that a style of work which is linked to the masses should be implemented even more energetically, and that socialist democracy should be developed in an all-round manner.

The report continues that signficantly higher demands are made of the leading role of the SED, which can rely on an important potential in politically experienced, well-trained communists, hardened by battle. Of the more than 2.3 million members and candidate members, 1,094,328 now possess a party college training and 880,198, upon leaving, a certificate from a college or technical college. The report also deals with the youth policy of the SED, and with what has been attained in trade union work, national education, art and culture, and in physical culture and sport, and notes, finally, that the party will continue to pursue its tested and secure course.

1987 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU291712 Tirana ATA in English 1136 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 29 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the PR of Hungary for 1987 was signed in Budapest on November 27.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and for the Hungarian side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Janos Ambrus. The signing ceremony was attended by the charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the PSR of Albania to the PR of Hungary, Clirim Muzha, and the members of the two delegations.

Albania will export to Hungary copper wires, olivinites, chrome concentrate, textiles and confections [ready-made clothing], handicraft articles, cognac, tins and vegetables, tobacco and cigarettes, etc., and will import semi-finished products, aluminum bloc, [as received] various machineries, medicaments, textiles, lubricating oils etc.

Upon its stay in Budapest the Albanian Government trade delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Peter Veress, with whom it exchanged opinions on the further development of the trade between the two countries.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS URGES BASIC WAGE FREEZE

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[Text] Budapest, December 1 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers, in concert with the trade unions, the interest representation organizations of cooperatives and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, issued a statement calling on enterprises, cooperatives and institutes not to raise basic wages from December 2, 1986 until April 1, 1987.

Further on in the year the employers are also responsible for wages and salaries must be in proportion with the enterprise and individual performance.

Payment on results can increase in accordance with performance between December 2, 1986 and April 1, 1987. Bonus assigned in the previous year and annual profit-share due to be paid in the first quarter of 1987, should be paid.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS 1 DEC

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[Report on a 3-hour news conference by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski following the "Jablonna-Six" journalists forum in Jablonna on 1 December -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Jaruzelski] "As many as 10 questions relate to security and the strengthening of peace on our continent. A few questions also relate to the phrase about the need to Europeanize Europe which I used in my recent speech in Zielona Gora. Mr Peter Bender, representing the WRD radio station in West Berlin, asks straight out: What should I understand this slogan to mean? On the other hand, Comrade Aleksey Grigoriyev from TASS asks whether I yet perceive signs of tendencies toward the Europeanization of Europe and also, what the contribution of the Polish People's Republic toward the realization of this process might be. I wish to clarify that with this formulation we have in mind, above all, that the time has come for European-wide problems to be looked at more widely, not just in the context of this or that concrete matter. Speaking of Europe, I have in mind, of course, all the signatories of the CSCE Final Act. During the postwar period, we have already had a number of different Europes -- Hallstein's Europe, de Gaulle's Europe, the Europe of the 6 and the Europe of the 12, a -- quote -- better Europe, and a -- quote -- worse Europe. There are three economic groupings and two military alliances in existence. That is quite a lot for such a small continent. Recently, matters began to look as if a part of the old continent might, indeed, become a provincial backwater, for we hear ever more frequently about the civilization of the Pacific.

"Europe has been and will remain, probably for a long time, a most sensitive political seismograph of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, and more widely, in East-West relations in general. It fares worse in these tensions, anyway. Therefore, for all Europeans, regardless of the political system of any country, it is of the greatest objective value to stabilize this most sensitive point of the globe. It was visible, for example, during the greatest heightening of the Polish crisis. The calculations for political turning to profit of our crisis have gradually given way, though unfortunately not everywhere, to anxiety over the fate of peace endangered by the possibility of further destabilization in Poland. With today's means of transport and communications, the geographical nearness of European countries is not so decisive an argument as in the past. However, there still exists a certain civilizational and cultural quality, which, in our view, should not share the fate of the mythical Atlantis. It is difficult not to note that the subject of Europe's survival and renaissance has been met recently with growing interest. It has been raised by both Mikhail Gorbachev and Pope John Paul II; it has been discussed by communists and representatives of center parties, social democrats and more prudent conservatives, and clearly it is becoming an issue of burning topicality. Of course, there are also voices that see behind the notion of Europe's unity only an all-European unity of anticommunists, or, more often, the freedom to act unpunished on the whole continent for every imaginable Colonel North -- but I am not talking about him here. The processes of mutual isolation and distancing in both parts of our continent unfortunately have become a permanent feature. The Eastern part of Europe is undertaking a great effort of widely understood reconstruction and acceleration, and I would caution you not to underestimate this phenomenon or its scale, especially the Soviet Union's and the socialist countries' chances for economic and technological development. Several times in the past already, if I may recall, let us say, the first Sputnik, such calculations have turned out to be painfully unrealistic.

"Mr Peter Benses asks: To what extent is the Rapaki Plan still topical? Would Poland be prepared to become part of a zone free of chemical weapons, as proposed by the SPD and the SED?

"Mr Detmar Kramer from the West Berlin RIAS, with reference to the SED and SPD initiative regarding a nuclear-free zone and those parties' initiative concerning the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, asks: Would it be also desirable for Poland to join in with these proposals, just as the CPCZ has?

"Comrade Franz Mitting from NEUES DEUTSCHLAND asks: What is the value today of designs such as the Rapaki plan, and what is Poland's position with respect to their possible realization?

"Well, I had an opportunity to speak about the Rapaki plan at length at the last meeting, 2 years ago. We Poles are happy that an initiative born here in Warsaw should be so long-lived. But we are sad that so many years have been needed for its advantages, its precedent-setting nature to be universally noticed. I shall reiterate once again: The story of the Rapaki plan, and then the Gomulka plan, is above all a story of lost opportunities. Poland has never withdrawn the Rapaki plan. The recent animated discussions around plans for zones and corridors free of nuclear arms and armaments in Europe and on other continents, once more confirm the soundness and far-sightedness of the plan and its guiding principle of persistent search for ways to strengthen peace and security on regional scale.

"Above all, I would like to express unequivocal support for the SED and SPD plan, which was joined in by the CPCZ as a co-author, regarding the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

"Three questions refer to -- and this is probably quite understandable in this circle -- Polish-American relations. I shall quote them in full. "Ms Christa Krunege from the HORIZONT magazine, the GDR, says: In November government-level talks between the PPR and the United States took place for the first time since 1981. What were the expectations in the course of these talks regarding the lifting of U.S. economic restrictions and improving political relations?

"Mr Peter (?Kendall) from the U.S. CBS news radio and television network: How would you describe the state of Poland-U.S. relations and how, in your view, could it improve?

"Comrade Valentin Zorin from Soviet television: In respect to Poland, Washington continues to use a policy of economic restrictions. Do you think that changes are possible in this field? If so, in what direction?

"I will reply succinctly since I do not think that I have anything particularly new to say at the moment which could be used for a report on the front pages of newspapers or on television news. First, concrete talks with representatives of the U.S. Administration have begun. And that, in fact, amounts to the only information that I can communicate to you. It is in their nature that diplomatic negotiations bear unnecessary or premature publicity badly. The fundamental causes that continue to hamper the normalization of Polish-U.S. relations are public knowledge.

"As far as facts are concerned, practically nothing has changed in that respect. I am thinking here above all about the continued unlawful economic restrictions against Poland and the propaganda aggression -- as we call it -- which is continuing with unabated force.

"The talks in Vienna constituted merely a preliminary -- and not at all easy -- exchange of views. But I have now used the word dialogue so many times that I would not like to repeat myself and call the Vienna meeting the beginning of a dialogue. However, I would like to say that there is invariably goodwill on our side, and the desire for relations between our countries to improve.

"The next question was asked by Mr Lothar (?Loewe) from the WDR, [Westdeutscher Rundfunk radio network] of the FRG: Could you describe the state of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG? What, according to you, are the most urgent bilateral problems that require a solution? I would like to answer this question more extensively. That is because for us Poles nothing that concerns Germany is alien. In this matter, without exaggerating too much, we have 38 million diplomats. Second, in the FRG policy there appear various phenomena toward which Poland cannot and is not indifferent. Finally, since your meeting is devoted to prospects of accord and cooperation in Europe, relations between Poland and the FRG are, by their nature, one of the major factors. Usually the state of relations between our countries can be defined by one adjective. In the case of the FRG, this is not possible. They are not totally good or totally bad. In recent years a puzzling paradox appeared in them. The FRG is a Western country with which we have the highest tourist and cultural exchange; a constant political dialogue at various levels and, of course, economic relations. I will say at once that we want to and we will strengthen and broaden cooperation with the FRG in line with the principle of mutual benefit. There is no shortage of goodwill as far as Poland is concerned. But we must stick to the facts; we must note that some politicians in FRG are in a hurry to build a facade, but do not care about the foundations. Particularly striking, if I may use this expression, is the lack of enough substance in the economy. There have been many promises, but when it comes to concrete deeds there appear unsurmountable difficulties.

"How can we plan the main directions of our cooperation if in the economic sphere the views of the leadership circles in FRG and facts coming from such views change practically according to the weather, which in our part of the continent; as you know, is capricious and changeable?

"I also cannot leave unnoticed or just briefly mention some antics, as they cannot be described differently, by some competent representatives of the FRG, which we have been dealing with recently. Recently, at a meeting of one of the working teams at the Vienna CSCE meeting we heard about Polish territorial control; The western part of Poland was referred to as such. As though the treaty of 1970 did not exist, and also the Potsdam Treaty, and as though the CSCE Final Act was not signed. One has the impression that German realpolitik has left its homeland, or at least it has ceased to be a strong element of the Bonn policy. We see a real possibility for considerable, even great expansion of bilateral cooperation in all spheres. We appreciate the efforts by realist circles, which go in the same direction. That includes a part of the FRG political activists. Thus, we do not foresee any major obstacles for both of our countries belonging to the opposed political and military groups to act jointly for the return of detente.

"Italian journalists also put forward a question on the present state of Polish-Italian relations illustrating it as follows: The Polish-Italian economic relations have been given a particularly important impulse recently. What is the official decision by Fiat concerning investments in Poland, and what is the Polish stand in this matter? I could obviously characterize the state of Polish-Italian relations, but we have a Polish saying: Do not count your chickens before they hatch.

"Today I can only say that the relations are gradually developing. In particular, there is a chance for catching up with a deep drop in trade turnover reaching as much as 40 percent. As far as the opinion of our authorities is concerned on an agreement between Fiat and the Polish motor industry, I would like to underscore first of all that a decision of such importance for the future cannot be made on the grounds of political sympathy or preference.

"Technical and especially economic considerations should decide this. The work of our specialists is currently under way. Their proposals will be considered by the state leadership. The Sejm will, at the appropriate point in the procedure, be informed about the whole matter. The experiences of the 1970's, including the unfortunate, voluntaristically propounded contract with the French Berliet enterprise, taught us much.

"Dutch journalists put forward the following questions: Is there an accord between the government and the Vatican in the matter of the visit of John Paul II in Poland in June of next year? If so, what places will the Pope visit? A few days ago, on Friday, the 36th session of the joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate took place. The church presented proposals regarding the third visit of John Paul II in our country. The subject has only just been initially discussed, so it is difficult for me to say something more as yet. On the other hand, it is necessary to remember about one thing in particular. That is, the appropriate conditions should be created for the visit of the Pope, and above all an appropriate climate in the totality of state-church relations, which is constituted in decisive degree by the attitude of the priesthood toward our state. A good climate is exceptionally important for a successful visit, bringing benefit to the faithful and to Poland. Furthermore, I also see in it yet another valuable occasion confirming the very strong, admirable commitment of John Paul II in the cause of the defense of peace.

"I pass on to replies to a number of questions which relate to the evaluation of that which has occurred in Poland in recent years. Mr Bernard (?Jewelmann) formulates it as follows. Five years have passed since the declaration of the state of emergency. Can you say what are, in your opinion, the most important positive changes that have ensued during these years? What main problems remain? Is this the economic crisis and indebtedness or the skepticism of a significant part of society or opposition from the side of the disillusioned and embittered members of Solidarity?

"Mr. (?Theofilos Sango Pokouplos) from Greece, representing ETHNOS, asks: How did you overcome the crisis that was dominant in Poland just 2 or 3 years ago and which, as I see today, is almost defeated. On the other hand, Mr Hans Gerlach from the KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER, from the FRG, put forward a question which reads: How does the general evaluate the current sociopolitical situation in the country, and especially the course and results of the recently ended 10th congress?

"I will start with the last of these questions. Precisely at its 10th congress, our party undertook a comprehensive review of the last 5 years. The 10th congress was, however, above all oriented toward the future. Precisely, the first long-term prospective party program outlining a vision of the building of socialism in Poland stretching to the 21st century was passed. I had occasion to speak extensively about the meaning of the 10th congress amid a large body of journalists precisely here, in this hall, the day after its end.

"From the perspective of a few months, I feel that the evaluations presented then have not lost their validity. I will limit myself here to indicating that which seems to me to be the most important. And so, first, the congress confirmed the correctness and sketched new horizons for the line of socialist renewal, formulated at the ninth extraordinary congress. And, secondly, the ninth congress have new impulses to economic, social and political processes in our country. Currently, in a lively, constructive, although not free from controversy, discussion, the process of converting the decisions of the congress into practice is continuing; there are concrete timetables of implementation. I refer here to the national report-back and election campaign of the party now ending nationwide. A significance achievement was also brought in by the just-concluded Congress of the Reborn Trade Unions. Enlivened work is also under way in Sejm commissions, in the People's Councils, in the self-managements. An important role will be played by the approaching Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

"It is difficult to describe briefly the balance of events which occurred in Poland in the last few years. The realities of our country are very complex, multilayered, multicolored. I shall return to specific matters further during our meeting when answering other questions. Here I wish to limit myself to the following issues: the issue is one of terminology. I admit that we are partly responsible here, as it was we who introduced into everyday language the word normalization. We often say that we have achieved a state of normalization, of sociopolitical normalization in Poland, and that the situation has been normalized. This can be understood erroneously, as a return to how things used to be once, a return to the past, whereas our basic, frequently repeated and stressed intention is as follows: There is no return to the situation that existed before August 1980, or to the situation that existed before December 1981.

"Several questions also concern the process of national accord of the widely-understood sociopolitical issues in Poland. Mr Hans Gerlach asks about the prospects of broadening the dialogue between the party and the nation, in particular with those people who were in Solidarity. Mr (Yuleman) asks directly about the steps I intend to take following the announcement of the amnesty for all political prisoners in order to regain trust. Comrade Karl Von Schnitzler from GDR television asks about the social response to the proposed formation of the Consultative Council at the Council of State, and about the chances of this proposal being implemented.

"The question of Mr du Pop from Belgian radio is on the same lines: Did the dialogue which started after the announcement of the decision to form the Consultative Council with some Catholic groups, also occur during the meeting of the government-Episcopate commission which met last Friday? [as heard] Within the framework of the consultations were decisions made regarding the competences of the council? -- As you see some of the questions are very detailed and most probably (? there is no need) for a specific answer to them. Nevertheless they deserve proper attention, and I will give them such attention. I must admit, however, that I will be disappointed if there are no questions about the dialogue, the accord, the regaining of social confidence, because over the past few years we have really become used to these questions. These issues are raised frequently in interviews given by me, at all press conferences, and this is not by chance.

"The national accord, the constant improvement in the social climate is a specific feature of the changes that have been taking place in our country over the past few years. We have advanced a long way in the process of developing socialist democracy. I could spend a long time listing improved or newly-introduced -- often highly innovative -- solutions and mechanisms.

"But these solutions, institutional solutions only truly count when they are filled daily with the living, pulsing tissue of working people's and the entire society's involvement. It is precisely that which we today recognize as the most important thing for further progress in the development of socialist democracy and in the process of national accord.

"To illustrate this trend I shall limit myself to just one, the most topical, example -- the trade unions. After all, we are meeting a day after the conclusion of their congress. Every objective observer has to admit that the class trade-union movement today constitutes the most numerous, and at the same time authentic, working people's representative body in our country. I took part in the work of the congress with great interest. I have to admit that the trade unions are not an easy partner for the government, for the administration. This time, too, issues were vigorously posed. On many questions there were even opened disputes in support of these or those issues. But the discussion and the atmosphere of the proceedings were characterized by a sense of responsibility and concern for the course of affairs of highest importance for the nation.

"A large number of foreign delegations participated in the congress proceedings which represented just under 7 million trade unionists. I had the opportunity to meet their representatives. We talked about the trade union situation in other countries, including capitalist ones. As we all know, not everywhere are things easy for trade unionists. There are countries where trade unions simply cannot operate, while in others the share of unionization is not impressive. For example, in France it amounts to only some 20 percent; in the United States, 25 percent; in the FRG, about 30 percent. Less than half of those entitled are trade union members in Great Britian or Italy, Therefore it is all the more surprising that the governments of many Western countries, and the mass media, devote so much attention and concern to the position and activity of trade unionists in Poland.

"We wish the working people of such countries problems no worse than these when working in trade unions, the problems which are faced by Polish trade unionists. Two questions raise the issue of a consultative organ at the Council of State. They were asked by Mr du Pop, from the Belgian radio, and Comrade Karl Edward von Schnitzler, from GDR television. We attach great importance to this initiative; this is an experiment which is bold and unprecedented. The first meeting of persons invited to participate in the consultative social council -- and 70 percent of them are non-party people -- this meeting will be held in a few days' time. I cannot therefore preempt anything simply because I do not know which way it will go and what its results are going to be. This will be, however, no doubt, a signal worthy of attention and a kind of a test whether our intention to broaden the platform of the authentic dialogue with more -- let us call them independent groups and social milieux -- will be met with sufficient understanding. We really want it to happen. However, I must stress that the fate of Poland and the fate of the accord are not directly and exclusively dependent on the results of this meeting. There are, and are broadened, and will continue to be broadened, so many forms of socialist democracy. We have created and we shall continue to create various platforms for dialogue, and it would not be proper to decrease their importance by considering this particulr form of activity decisive.

"Conservative tendencies in Polish political thought have tended rather not to win fame for their predictive abilities. Many times in the past, including the most recent past, they were left on the platform with a ticket in their hands, when the train of history had already left. This also induces us to treat this important experiment with full seriousness, with hope, but also with caution.

"Mr Newholme, from the Danish (?JYLLANDS POSTEN), evaluates that, in connection with the implemented economic reform, the PZPR seems to be coming across serious problems in the sphere of the effective motivation of workers and the removal of bureaucracy on the road to the attainment of a higher economic level. In connection with this, he asks whether I would agree with the assertion that the party and government are blocked in their activities by both groups, by both those groups as also by the management cadre of the middle rank. Comrade Kolchanov, from the Soviet paper TRUD, formulates his question as follows: A new stage is beginning in the implementation of the economic reform in Poland. What are the most characteristic aims and elements of this stage from the economic and social side? What, from your point of view, should the role of trade unions be here? In this context, Mr Berndt Konrad of DIE WELT, the FRG, comments that in Poland one hears much criticism, for instance from the side of the trade unions, and also asks how, in this situation, it is possible for there once more to be harmony in internal relations. Again, very many questions. They are very wide-ranging. It will be difficult to reply to them in detail, but I will try to respond to them in sufficient, as I judge, degree.

"There is only one way to solve our economic difficulties. This is the raising of the social productivity of work; the attainment of a fundamentally higher economic effectiveness in management, the gradual but fundamental change of the structure of production; the more effective and faster introduction of scientific-technical progress, including modern, energy-and material-efficient technologies. It is obvious that it is easier to say than do this. Putting the thing in concise terms, the point is the necessity of a strict subjection to hard economic rules; the point is that the principle of effectiveness should become a priority for everybody. Such is precisely the leading idea of the second stage of the economic reform on which we are now working.

"A task has been in the foreground for all activities of the economic front, and also self-management and trade unions -- the task of consolidating the economic balance in the economy, that mechanisms of the reform could work to the full. Shaping the feeling of being a joint master of the work enterprise in every employee is not a theoretical formula far from reality, but an important key to effectiveness. Please do not treat it as a polemical ornament, but our course for acceleration is of an entirely different character than periods of prosperity in capitalist countries. Its source is not, as some say, the superiority of the capitalist system, but the exploitation of working people, millions of unemployed, and also the exploitation of great parts of the Third World. Many of those countries who have fallen into a dept trap have in fact become exporters of capital to the main metropolis of world capitalism, a supplier of cheap labor and raw materials bought below their real value.

"A question by Mr Berndt Konrad of DIE WELT reads: Poland's economic problems, and requirements of the IMF, demand the undertaking of essential, partly painful ventures. Which of them do you consider to be priority ventures? And Mr Hans Gedlock formulates the matter as follows: The negotiations with the IMF are in progress; what will the economic consequences be for Poland on joining the fund?

"First of all, I would like to underscore that we have never considered our joining the IMf, or rather, the return to the IMf and the World Bank, as a panacea for solving our debt problem or problems of our economy.

"On the other hand, we consider that Poland's membership in these organizations ought to encourage the strengthening of the position of our country as a participant in the international credits market and as a partner vis-a-vis the creditor states. The negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank are at an early stage. The implementation of the second stage of the economic reform ought to encourage the creation of conditions which correspond to the criteria applied by these institutions in the sphere of credit policy."

[Reporter] Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski answered questions from the floor. Vikentiy Matveyev, from IZVESTIYA, Moscow, asked about evaluation of the Western response to the question of the numbers of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

[Jaruzelski] "This reaction is really surprising, not only to me, but to many other people; just as surprising is the reaction -- I shall express this in somewhat extreme terms -- to any case of attempted suicide. After all, the countries of Europe, including Western Europe, ought to be especially interested in removing from this sensitive area these most deadly and dangerous weapons. Hence, one should express surprise that the leaders of the states mentioned by you assumed this stance, the stance which, in my conviction -- and here I am speaking not just as a politician but also as a military man -- is incomprehensible and is a stance which causes deep regret. Unfortunately this expresses the clear and noticeable dependence of certain moves and decisions of some countries of Western Europe on the global policy conducted by the United States. In a given case such dependence causes these results which deepen the divisions in Europe -- as I have already said in answer to earlier questions -- which do not encourage detente and which create an additional sphere for our joint anxiety."

[Reporter] Next, Jan Otto Hauger, from Norway, asked if one can imagine Poland in a few years' time without the black market.

[Jaruzelski] "We would prefer for this black market not to exist, and the economic activities which I have already mentioned aim, above all, at gaining economic equilibrium.

"And economic equilibrium means the death of the black market. That is why we attach such great importance to the second stage of the reform, which should contribute to the increase of effectiveness of our economy, to its full recovery, and to removing every ill and unfavorable phenomenon that still exists in our social and political life."

[Reporter] Editor Eichmann, from the GDR, asked about the response to a proposal to organize a conference in Warsaw of the CSCE signatories on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

[Jaruzelski] "I am of the opinion that such a meeting -- if it were to take place, and that is what we want very much -- would allow us first of all to achieve an important political effect, a psychological and moral effect. It would allow us to sit at one table and consider together the most vital issues of the present time. This is not a proposal which tries to advertise Polish initiative, or Polish activeness. It transpires from the deepest conviction that all possible actions have to be taken which can contribute to better understanding, which can relieve various rancours, doubts, and prejudices; and we are of the opinion that both the date and the country -- Poland -- create favorable and proper conditions of both time and place. This has been behind our initiative."

[Reporter] Jane Falkland of THE WASHINGTON POST has a question about the issue of divisions in society and about activities of illegal underground structures.

[Jaruzelski] "Many times we have drawn attention to the fact that the mass media in the West falsely and wrongly use an expression that on one side there are the authorities -- the party and the government -- and on the other, society; and that there exists an antagonistic contradiction between two sides. An explanation would take considerable time, and after all we have had an opportunity to talk on this subject more than once, but the facts testify best, and all processes which are taking place in Poland and which are the clear proof that a decisive majority of our society stands on the ground of our political system, on the ground of constitutional principles, and that it takes active part in overcoming all difficulties that our country is struggling against, that it gives expression to that by taking part in political events of various kinds, such as the election for the Sejm last year. I could give many more such examples. We are not negating, we are not stating that there are no forces or people in Poland who are against the present socialist state, who conduct activities against the state. Here I have, I would say, a somewhat spicy piece of information. On the 30th, that is, yesterday, a Transinternational Route truck was stopped, this is a big truck from Sweden, carrying materials for illegal activities, including 84 most modern duplicating machines, printers, and disc drives; several computers; a radio transmitter; and 12 offset printing machines.

"I did not cite this fact accidentally, as these forces, these circles which act from illegal positions, contrary to the law and against our state, act on the basis of very close ties and with very strong support from external agents, which thus and in many other ways reinforce them. I judge that if all those who wish Poland well -- or at least say they wish us well -- left us to ourselves, did not help but did not hinder, we would definitely find our own, Polish, sovereign solutions significantly faster, ones that serve the nation and influence the direction which we have accepted and consistently wish to implement: socialist renewal, strengthening the processes of democracy, strengthening the rights of man understood in a socialist fashion. In this, too, the so-called pluralism. Here, against this background, I would like to digress a little. This slogan, the slogan of pluralism, continues to circulate; of course, with such a sub-text that there is no pluralism in Poland. Indeed, for various political pyrotechnicians, pluralism cannot and will not be understood as immunity. In any case, I judge that it does not exist in other countries. On the other hand, Polish socialist pluralism is wide and will be developed. I stress: The point is socialist pluralism, which is richer in our country and often more authentic than in many countries which make various charges against us in this respect. Pluralism is a specific category, a historical one. We are against conceiving it in such a way that -- let's take an example -- pluralism is not for instance, American. Neither American nor miraculous: Pluralism has many historical sources -- English, French, Polish, capitalist and Marxist. It has many faces. We will not put on a mask which hides our appearance. In a word, I would like with this reply to simultaneously convince the questioner that the sincerest and deepest intention of our party is to achieve good order in our state, the widening of the plane of national accord, the creation of the widest possibilities for all people and all citizens of our country to participate in these structures, today so rich in socialist democracy, which create full possibilities for a political release of energy and an attainment of full satisfaction in solving those tasks which the country stands before."

[Reporter] Lotahr (Loewe) from the FRG's (?ARD) television asked about the attitude toward a possible future visit to Poland by the FRG chancellor and whether it could contribute to improving bilateral relations.

[Jaruzelski] "At present preparations are in progress in the FRG for another election and it is not our business to involve ourselves in them by talking about or counting on this or that visit by this or that person from that state's leadership. But that of course would be a formal reply. The factual, substantive reply should, in my view, lead to the creation of real facts, to real premises for mutual relations for which subsequent high-level visits create a kind of superstructure, which they strengthen and provide new impulses [sentence as heard]. As I have indicated in replies to earlier questions, there exist many problems which require urgent solutions, urgent cleansing on the grounds of our mutual relations, and the sooner it gets done the quicker -- and I think with mutual benefits -- we will be able to meet top-level FRG representatives."

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SUPPLIES, PRODUCT QUALITY

LD012354 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 1 -- The government Presidium met here today to discuss problems related to the market and trade. They noted that the supplies of consumer goods were gradually improving and their general size grew faster than envisaged by the 1986 central annual plan. This particularly applies to food market, chiefly because the supplies of meat and related products are expected to be 10 per cent higher as compared with 1985, thus permitting to introduce bigger meat rations in some periods.

The Presidium stated, however, that apart from meeting the quantitative needs, the problem remains of matching the quality and structure of the supplies of some foods with the demand.

There is a shortage of coffee, with 4,100 tonnes less than planned. Among industrial products, there exist shortages in clothing and textiles. The supplies of garments are scarce and they should be better adjusted to the market demand. This also applies to the production of footware. The government Presidium recommended measures that would upgrade the discipline in keeping production outputs at levels specified in the central annual plan.

The market supply of food this December will be better than at the pre-Christmas periods in previous years. The market will also get considerable supplies of citrus fruits. Durables traditionally sought after before Christmas will also be available in greater quantities.

The Presidium heard a report on the supplies of deep-sea fish and its products destined for home market. Despite slightly smaller catches, the supplies of fish are expected to be sufficient.

The Presidium discussed the problems of commodity exchange with other countries, stating that the role of exchange of market goods had grown in the recent years, especially when carried out by state-owned or co-operative internal trade units with socialist countries. The government Presidium stressed that the possibilities for a broad exchange of market goods have not been used up yet. The discussants recommended that the minister of internal trade and services, and the minister of foreign trade should assess the functioning of the market goods exchange system and introduce changes simplifying the principles of this exchange.

The Presidium acquainted themselves with the evaluation of the quality standards represented by industrial products and the efficiency of functioning of the quality-boosting instruments of economic influence. The Presidium stated that the recession in the field of quality, especially noticeable between 1980 and 1982, had been partially halted. There has been an improvement regarding some groups of products but the obtained results are not proportional to the scale of undertaken activities, the user's expectations, the export needs, and the potential capacity of the industry and its research institutions.

The government Presidium stressed that production quality should be made a substantial element of the system of economic management, and that it should be given appropriate rank and place in the socio-economic plans of Poland's development.

The Presidium adopted a draft government decree on changes easing the income tax regulations, creating favourable conditions for investment activities in the priority enterprises of the industrial and services sector.

Today, members of the government Presidium visited some shops and major trade outlets in Warsaw. They were interested in the organization of work, quality and choice of the goods offered for sale, and their harmonious supplies.

AUTHORITIES BAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

NC291221 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 29 (AFP) -- The Polish Human Rights League has been banned, only 11 days after registering with the authorities, the International Federation of Human Rights announced here on Saturday.

It said that it had received a letter from the League's officials in Stettin saying that the Polish authorities had announced the ban on November 7. The League registered its statutes on October 27.

The authorities justified the decision on the grounds that "the state organs are the only bodies with the legal and exclusive right to guarantee the constitutional rights of citizens."

The officials said they had asked for further details and reserved the right to appeal.

The Polish League applied for affiliation with the International Federation the same day as it registered. Its request is due to be considered when the international body holds its next meeting in Spain on December 5 and 6.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SFRY'S HASANI

LD221401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Romanian communique on the visit of Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, to neighboring and friendly Romania and the talks which he had with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu was released today in Belgrade and Bucharest. Colleagues of the two presidents also took part in the talks.

The communique stresses that the exchange of views on bilateral relations and the most important issues of international relations was informative. It took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two presidents also informed each other about the social and economic development of both countries.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, affirmed with satisfaction that relations between Yugoslavia and Romania and the peoples of the two countries are developing successfully in the spirit of good-neighborliness, respect and trust, on the lasting foundations which were established during the numerous meetings between President Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu and other top-level meetings. On this occasion, too, both sides stressed the importance of the consistent respect and application of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, mutual benefit, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the internal development and international position of the two countries, which represents a lasting basis for good-neighborliness and a model of relations between two friendly and neighboring countries.

The great importance was stressed during the talks of top-level meetings for encouraging the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries at the bilateral and international level, in a spirit of friendship and understanding.

Particular satisfaction was expressed with the traditional friendship which links the peoples of the two countries and which is constantly being consolidated by developing cooperation between the parliaments, governments, socio-political organizations, republics and provinces, districts and towns. The two sides called for measures to make this cooperation even richer.

The stands on minorities expressed in the joint communique of 1983 were affirmed in the talks and it was stressed that national minorities are a factor in good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu devoted particular attention to the economic relations between the two countries and expressed satisfaction with the increase in cooperation achieved this year. They positively assessed the efforts and actions which the governments of both countries, the mixed Yugoslav-Romanian committee for economic cooperation and other economic organs and organizations have undertaken in this direction. The determination of both sides was underlined to invest further efforts to expand and diversify trade, as well as long-term industrial cooperation and specialization, making use to an increasing extent of the advantages which are afforded by the level of development of the two economies and their proximity. In this context specific actions, ways and methods of developing bilateral economic cooperation were examined.

The construction of the Djerdap 1 and 2 hydroelectric and navigational systems was singled out as an example of the great achievements attained by the joint efforts of the two countries.

The two presidents agreed to invest further joint efforts with an aim to developing cooperation and industrial cooperation in the areas of electronics, electrical engineering, machine building, and the chemical and petrochemical industries. Also underlined were the broad possibilities for cooperation in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and other areas.

Emphasizing the importance of existing agreements on industrial cooperation and specialization, the need was also noted for them to be as fully and promptly executed as possible, for their validity to be extended and for the conclusion of new mutually beneficial contracts on production at a high technical and technological level both to meet the needs of the two countries and for third markets.

The communique notes the importance of further developing and enriching cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, education, health, tourism, sport and greater public information of the two countries on the development and successes of Yugoslavia and Romania with the aim of improving mutual acquaintance with their historical development and material and cultural values in the spirit of traditional friendship and cooperation.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the all-round development of Yugoslav-Romanian bilateral relations, their constant strengthening and promotion, maintain the high level of trust and mutual understanding and are in the interests of the peoples of the two neighboring and friendly countries, equitable cooperation, peace and stability in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted a broad exchange of views on topical questions relating to the international situation and stressed the identity or closeness of views of the two sides.

Concern was expressed over the complicated international situation, which is the result primarily of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, the existence of numerous crisis centers in various parts of the world and the expansion of armed conflicts, the deepening of world economic crisis and very serious deterioration of the situation of the developing countries, and the continuation of the policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries by means of force and the threat of the use of force.

For this reason special attention in the talks was devoted to strengthening peace and security in the world, halting the arms race, disarmament, consolidating the CSCE process, and ways of achieving a relaxation of tension in international relations.

The two presidents stressed the particular responsibility of the great powers for halting the arms race and securing peace, and supported their dialogue and negotiations, as well as all constructive initiatives which lead to agreements and concrete and realistic measures for disarmament. At the same time it was stressed that international problems of disarmament, peace, security and development can not be resolved by the great powers alone, but that it is essential for all countries of the world to participate and take action in this.

The two presidents positively assessed the successful results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe and welcomed the further continuation of the CSCE process with the commencement of work at the Vienna meeting.

Yugoslavia and Romania are strongly in favor of developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation between all Balkan countries and turning them into a zone of peace, security, cooperation, good-neighborliness and agreement-reaching, without nuclear and chemical weapons. Yugoslavia and Romania call for a reduction in the tension in the Mediterranean and for turning this region into a zone of lasting peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The two countries stress that in various regions of the world there still exist hotbeds of crisis and call for efforts to be made to resolve them exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, in keeping with the UN Charter, and with the equal participation of all the countries involved. The need was underlined for the complete eradication of the application of force and threats of the use of force in relations between states. Special attention was devoted to international economic problems and the increasing gulf between the developed and developing countries, which is one of the sources of tension and general instability in the world.

The positive role of the policy and movement of nonalignment, as an independent, nonbloc global factor in international relations was stressed. The importance was underlined at the Eighth Conference of Heads of States and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare for the relaxation of international tension, disarmament, the solution of crisis centers, peace, security, development and equitable international cooperation.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, extended an invitation to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MANESCU SPEAKS AT BUCHAREST PEACE RALLY

AU260934 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 86 p 4

[Speech by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at mass peace rally held in Bucharest 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed Comrades: Please permit me to declare open the large mass meeting of the working people of Bucharest devoted to disarmament and peace which is taking place on the eve of the 23 November national referendum, an event of particular importance for the political and social activity of our socialist homeland.

At this large mass meeting, with profound respect, love, and gratitude we want to extend warm greetings to the wise leader of our people and the ingenious strategist of the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and our homeland's advance toward communism, whose titanic revolutionary activity covers more than a half a century of Romania's present-day history, the RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, the chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, great hero of our nation, and the great hero of peace, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

With great esteem and appreciation we greet the presence of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, chairman of the Romanian National Committee "Men of Science and Peace," outstanding militant of the party and state, and scientist of world reputation whose extensive activity is dedicated to developing Romanian science and to ensuring the country's progress and peace in the world.

With particular regard we greet the presence of the other comrades of the party and state leadership and of all participants in this meeting.

Esteemed Comrades, the party, its secretary general, and the president of Romania consult the people in all circumstances of our homeland's political and social activity and in formulating decisions of particular importance for the present and future of our country. Fully part and parcel of the system of our workers revolutionary democracy, the 23 November referendum represents the constitutional framework within which our socialist homeland's citizens are called upon to decide on an important issue of democratic and foreign policy.

The whole nation will have its say in connection with proceeding to a unilateral 5-percent cut in weapons, troops, and military expenditures by the end of the current year, a political act that is an expression of our national independence and sovereignty and of the inalienable prerogatives of our people and of the president of Romania. The fervent call from the rostrum of the Grand National Assembly launched by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Romanian people in the name of their supreme interests and in behest of protecting the assets of universal civilization to intensify their struggle for disarmament and peace has won great response by all sons of our homeland. The fervent and enthusiastic events that took place throughout the country on the eve of the referendum clearly prove the firm desire of the citizens of Socialist Romania -- inspired by fervent revolutionary patriotism -- to say a decisive Yes to disarmament and peace to ensure the supreme right to freedom and independence, and to life of all peoples.

Romania and its president believe that the time has come to proceed to a new and bolder approach to the complex problems of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the problems of peace, and development. These supreme imperatives of the present-day world are the basis of the extensive initiative of our eminent president aimed at a unilateral cut in weapons, troops and military expenditures which was received with particular interest by a number of governments, politicians, large circles of men of science and culture, and by world public opinion. In the hopes that this example will be followed by other countries, Romania is vigorously asserting its humane option and desire for peace and its firm determination to unswervingly struggle for constructive measures that will ensure an atmosphere of trust and international justice, and cooperation among all nations, and for a world without weapons and without wars.

Esteemed Comrades, our hard-working people, closely united with the RCP and its secretary general, welcome the 23 November referendum deeply engaged in implementing the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress to ensure a new quality of work and life, to raise the country's socioeconomic development to higher pinnacles in the current 5-year plan and in the next 10-year period and beyond, to the horizons of the year 2000.

The fruitful work performed by our whole nation to ensure the homeland's many-sided progress is greatly inspired by the excellent and elevating example set by the party secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the ingenious founder of Socialist Romania and prominent figure of the present-day world whose excellent activity blends his boundless love for the country with his dedication for peace throughout the world.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS LCY'S CKREBIC ON REHABILITATION

LD240918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- There is no reason why the LC should avoid talking about rehabilitation. In the same way, there can be no justification for demands to approach this question in a hasty and nervous way, creating expectations about a kind of mass rehabilitation -- that is, in the way some people find it should be done today. In the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party [YCP], that is, the LCY, we have never had a generalized approach to purges or reenrollment of the membership to correct the mistakes of that kind and scope now. Expulsions from the party on a somewhat larger scale only occurred in 1948, because of the support to the Cominform resolution and crude attacks on our country. All the rest were individual cases, stressed Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his interview to TANJUG editor Dragica Majstorovic.

The very fact that rehabilitations as a primarily party matter are mainly discussed outside the LC forums and with a great deal of nervousness and, I would say, impatience, speaks for itself. We should say straight from the beginning that there is a certain degree of confusion and even misunderstanding with regard to rehabilitation and a practical approach in this connection. It is indisputable that there are justified demands and reasons for the rehabilitation of specific people. However, here we have attempts to use these people in order to demand the rehabilitation of the policy, which has in most cases already been defeated in the conflict with the LC.

Precisely for all these reasons the LC cannot withdraw from these issues. On the contrary, one should treat them within the context of the overall activity of communists today, both in the sphere of ideological struggle and ideo-political activity to suppress the activity of anti-self-managing forces, and in the sphere of one's own democratic development as a political organization of the working class.

In your opinion, is the question of rehabilitation often an excuse for accusing communists for the past "sins"?

It is dishonest and far from a serious, historiographic and well-meaning approach to dig out the past, to seek and exaggerate mistakes, and thus have prove the alleged dogmatic and Comminform characteristics of the Yugoslav Communist Party. I would be inclined to call this the reverse of honest intentions. This should, stressed Ckrebic, be observed with the context of a broader attack on the YCP, which is only part of the overall scenario for the destabilization of the bourgeois and multiparty system, or the constitution of power based on a state with a hardline policy and a dominating role of the party.

Such people would like to bring disgrace on the YCP, to attribute a "Cominform syndrome" -- exclusiveness, sectarianism and undemocratic attitude -- to it and to prove its dogmatic nature from which it finds it allegedly very difficult to free itself. As a rule, this is not the essence of the matter; all the characteristics and behavior of the YCP in earlier periods and later, as the LCY, are overlooked. One does not want to show that during the war Comrade Tito and the Central Committee waged continual polemics with the Cominterm, that this was "wrestling" with the stands coming from Moscow and which did not show understanding for the specific qualities of our national liberation struggle -- and even less that this was at the same time a class struggle, that is, a socialist revolution.

On those lines are also some views on 1948. Our entire struggle at the time for our own as well as the identity of the party and state is being undermined to the maximum and reduced to Goli Otok [Bare Island, island in Adriatic used as a POW camp] by some who do not wish to admit that 1948 was in fact a resolute settling of accounts with dogmatism and that our revolution's independence and originality were expressed in this way. Those who raise such matters are today also inspired by the so-called bourgeois right, which is attacking the LCY with the aim of discrediting its prestige and role in society.

I am, Ckrebic said, for more intensive historiographical research on the party -- to complement scientific research on its history and present the results of these researchers to the scientific and political public. It is a real pity that we no longer have historical magazines because, as a result of the lack of these publications in our country, the historiographical debate is transferred to various weekly and review magazines which, again, under pressure of the struggle to maintain their circulation and to survive in the market, acclaim petty bourgeois tastes, tend to be superficial, and therefore depart from the truth.

It is precisely in these instances that the continuity of development of both the party and society throughout the whole period of the creation an construction of the new Yugoslavia is forgotten. This continuity has had its turning points and made significant advances, but has also been resisted. We have not had such changes in the path of our social development so as to bring with them massive cadre changes. Therefore, Ckrebic said, continuity in development is our reality and, when we stress this, in no way is this merely a phrase or a "cover" -- these are historical facts.

Are there rehabilitations in our country, when they did occur, and were they always on an individual basis? What happens if time shows that someone had been right?

Rehabilitation is always a concrete act, because it concerns concrete people and personalities. I have already said that, apart from 1948, there were no large-scale expulsions from the party, and, therefore, there is no reason to take up a kind of mass reexamination of our own decisions. On every occasion, every case was reexamined when it came to reenrollment. This is not at all a matter of rehabilitation, but of reenrollment in the LC of those who realized their mistakes and who by their work later proved that they really wanted to rejoin the LCY.

The LC has reexamined its stances and where it considered itself justified, and has modified the decisions it took earlier. Such cases occurred in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Serbia, Slovenia and elsewhere. It is very difficult and a thankless task to enumerate them all because each case really was a special case. I am saying this more because of the fact that the party dealt with such questions and was not without an ear for them.

Rehabilitation is preceded by a very careful reexamination of various circumstances connected with each individual person. Even then, when time proves someone was right, this still is in no way relevant to changing the decision. The question is asked what the activity of a specific individual has been in the meantime, whether he has remained with the LC or has gradually departed from it and gone over to the other side. If all his work in the later period was against the LC, against self-management, if he was on the side of opposition forces, or if he has become steeped in nationalism, what kind of rehabilitation can such a person expect from the LC? Therefore, any reexamination of earlier decisions is always done on an individual basis and must take into consideration the numerous problems of that time and also current circumstances.

In any case, I would wish to point out that in the LC there is no social need for any broader reexamination of party decisions from the earlier period. Every period in the life of the party has been verified at the congresses and there is no need for a general reexamination.

Every rehabilitation, it seems, also means looking for a culprit. Isn't this one of the reasons why we unwillingly talk about it, and even more unwillingly put it into practice?

I am not sure that every rehabilitation requires looking for a culprit. There have been and there are circumstances which require the LC to take measures that are not always popular and do not have widespread support. Later on, however, one discovers that things could have been done in a different way. We must make allowance that the LC, as a collective organism, or else one of its organs, can go wrong. However, the LC must always regain fresh internal strength to be able to admit that it had been wrong or unjust toward someone. This is very important for the further democratic development of the LCY. It is thus not at all a matter of balancing every individual rehabilitation by looking for or reviling a culprit on the other side.

I would like to stress in particular that the YCP, or LCY, has nothing to be ashamed of either now or in the past. Of course it would be flippant, unscientific and unhistorical to assert that mistakes were not made. In the revolution, which in addition to being a struggle against the occupiers also had all the attributes of a class struggle, there was, besides, a high degree of organization, disorganization, excesses, sectarian outbursts and exaggerations, but this does not change the essential character and overall course and results of our heroic epic.

To what extent does the present party and social moment allow the critical examination of its own past?

I would say that the social moment is at the same time favorable and unfavorable for this kind of reexamination. It is favorable in the sense that the democratization of relations in society and the LC, which is under way, makes it easier to correct mistakes and reexamine the earlier moves and steps. There also exists a kind of distance in time, which should on no account be undermined, which makes it possible to analyze -- without being disturbed or pressured -- specific steps, actions, measures and decisions taken by the party, taking always into consideration the context and time in which all this is happening.

The moment is unfavorable in the sense that it is all too easy to overlook the seriousness of the times and conditions in which individual events have been occurring. History is sometimes exclusively observed from present positions and political needs. The logic of today is used to judge times past and this inevitably leads us to a mistake or disappointment. We should have a creative, and not a biased or suspicious approach, to studying our own past, while always remaining critical.

Why does the LC always keep quiet, despite all the discussion about rehabilitations?

It is possible to answer this question by a question. Who cares more about rehabilitation in the LC than the LC itself? This question has been raised with the same intensity in all the Yugoslav centers and environments. I would be inclined to say that the majority of initiatives were in a number of information media, and considerably fewer in the basic LC organizations and other social organizations.

It seems to me that these demands have been a trifle forced and overstressed; some of them were pushed away in spite of the "cause" itself, as is the fact that a certain degree of inertia and hesitation is present in the LC with regard to these issues. The LC, just as it justifiably resists a dreamed-up condition, must at the same time show full interest and a principled stand over the reexamination of some earlier decisions and situations, especially if there are justified and unambiguous reasons for this. Therefore, the LC has no reason to be silent or to avoid discussion of anything, including so-called sensitive questions from whatever period in its history. We must ensure that the full truth is told about everything. For it is only in this way that trust in the competent, scientific, historical and political judgment and assessments will be strengthened in socialist public opinion.

However, at the same time we must resist with all our force the dramatization of individual cases, pressures and political name-calling, general accusations, and abuse. It is necessary to differentiate between what is really a justified reexamination of an individual decision or some case, and what represents merely some kind of introduction to the passing of a verdict on the revolutionary movement, which has a historic responsibility in the development of our socialist self-managing society.

After all, demands sometimes only seem to relate to the political rehabilitation of an individual, when in fact they relate to attempts at restoring views, orientations and lines which, in historical terms, have been transcended. The LC, therefore, must develop in its ranks the ability to recognize the essence of initiatives and to initiate them itself.

What do you think about demands to rehabilitate Zanko, Sotra and others?

Judging by everything, some information media have been more involved in the rehabilitation of Zanko than Zanko himself. My personal opinion is that Zanko preserved his dignity and remained restrained and unobtrusive. As far as I know, he was never outside the LC and he is its member today. I think that Zanko deserves full recognition for an honest, courageous and communist attitude, regardless of some possible differences. He remained consistent to the LC and never asked for any demanding alternatives. It is a different matter altogether whether anything more should be done about the 10th Croat LC Central Committee session and its assessment. But this matter should be dealt with by the Croat LC Central Committee if, of course, it considers that everything necessary had not yet been said.

I knew Sotra personally. This is the first time I say in public that during my 2-year mandate as president of the Serbian LC Central Committee as well as president of the Serbian Presidency, the question of the rehabilitation of Jova Sotra and comrades had been officially raised four times at forums. I was personally very involved in this, as were a number of comrades from the Central Committee Presidium and the Serbian Presidency. At the time we did not want to make it public because we thought and proceeded from a stand that, in this way, it would be easier for the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee to pass a decision on a reexamination of the previously endorsed decisions. So far this has not been done and I personally think that it is not good. I am convinced that this would positively influence the general atmosphere in the Kosovo LC and that it would be in line with the struggle waged by the Kosovo LC, and that this would be well received in the ranks of socialist forces in the province and in line with efforts to stabilize the overall situation and strengthen mutual trust in Kosovo.

Speaking about Sotra, one must inevitably consider the fate of Kadri Reufi, who was expelled from the Serbin LC Central Committee by the decision of that organ, but who has since died. This remains the responsibility of the Serbian LC Central Committee. I think that this body should start reexamining this case and also all the circumstances that led to such a decision to assess the suitability of its remaining in effect.

Does this not indicate that in the party we somtimes resort more readily to sanctions than to rehabilitation?

In developing democracy in the LC, it is in the nature of things that this questionable assertion contained in the question will be ignored. The LC must, after all, become accustomed to examining -- in parallel with the realization of its decisions and orientations -- their operation, effect and the question of how all this is accepted among the working class and in society as a whole, and to developing democratic relations within it, and in so doing, not bring into question the fundamental orientation which makes it ideologically homogeneous and capable of action; and to creating, therefore, an LC -- in other words, a modern political organization -- capable of continuing new conditions to realize its historic role and at the same time being attractive to young people.

With that, Dusan Ckrebic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, concluded his interview.

BULATOVIC MEETS HUNGARIAN SLAVIC DELEGATION

AU020952 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Vukoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Serbian Presidency, yesterday received a delegation of the South Slav Democratic Union of Hungary. This organization consists of about 10,000 Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes living in the neighboring country. The member of the Democratic Union delegation are: Marin Mandic, general secretary of the Union and member of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Djura Popovic, secretary of the Union, and Stipan Vujic, director of a Serbian High School in Budapest.

During their converstaion, they emphasized the very good cooperation existing between the SFRY and Hungary and which is continuously improving in all fields. In that context, attitudes toward minorities in the two countries represent the right bridge for strengthening their friendly relations.

During the talks, some difficulties regarding the protection of the cultural objects of our people living in Hungary were also mentioned, but it was said that they could be removed.